

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

We shall trouble our readers with but little editorial matter to-day. The vote of our noble soldiery settles the question as to the Governor's election; the People being determined to ratify their vote by an overwhelming majority on Thursday next, they require no further exhortation to duty.

We therefore devote this issue chiefly to our Correspondents and to the details of the thrilling news of the day. The miserable and disgraceful political squabble through which we are now happily past, will relieve us from the disagreeable necessity that has been forced upon us, of being mixed up in it and we shall now address ourselves to the discussion of our national affairs and to the glorious issues for which to a glorious Providence we are indebted. The mighty struggles at Petersburg and Atlanta are upon us. These ended happily, we pray to the God of battles the may be, the "rebellion" will assume even in Yankee history the name of a heroic revolution, and the Confederate States of America be recognized as having won her way by her own prowess and heroism to a place among the most gallant and greatest of the nations of the earth.

The election of Governor Vance is virtually accomplished. With near twenty thousand majority in the army to start with, Mr. Holden will be unable to reach him, with all the aid he may derive from deserters and Tories. But it is of the utmost importance that the people should sustain their soldiers, by a vote as nearly unanimous as possible. This we are assured they will do from nearly every portion of the State. In the east, where the presence and power of the foe has been felt, Mr. Holden will get no votes at all worth naming. From Durham to Wake, through the region of the first district, he will not receive five hundred votes. And in the west, very nearly the same thing will occur. With the exception of the counties of Greene, Wayne and Lenoir, where the bad influences of Mr. E. P. Patrick, James I. Everett and W. W. Dunn have helped, and where the H. O. A's first drew vital breath, and in Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Yadkin, the home of Mr. R. P. Dick and the section of country most infested by the marauding deserters, with the exception of these counties, the vote of Mr. Holden will be very small, with the further exception of Johnston, where the people are not yet quite awake to the humbug of Dr. Leach's peace propositions, and are anxious to have a distinguished legislator in the person of Major Wm. Smith. (By the by, if Major William does not resign before the day of election, he will be ineligible.)

We call on the people of those counties now to disappoint the public apprehensions. They are regarded with peculiar interest—the army watches their votes with great anxiety. It is the desire of every patriot to wipe every portion of stigma from North Carolina—that not a blemish may rest upon her, that the odium of their disgrace may fall upon the individuals who have so shamefully misrepresented her loyal character.

Let Johnston, Wake, Greene, Wayne, Randolph, Montgomery, Forsyth, Guilford, and others, then see to it, that they are not isolated and left with a blue upon them, when their sister counties come forth in their purity. See to it that no such sentiments as Mr. Dick and Mr. Patrick, Major Smith and Everett represent, are allowed to present themselves at the door of our Legislature. If the loyal citizens determine to vote open tickets, these results will be accomplished.

Orange Election.

Being a native of Orange, having been schooled there and raised there and having had the scenes of those bygone days thoroughly impressed on us, we always feel a lively interest in the doings of the county. Our preferences for Major Latta for the Commons, instead of Mr. Phillips, have been expressed. We still cling to them. It is said Mr. Phillips is an earnest advocate of Gov. Vance—is now. So are many others, when their services are not needed. But we saw Mr. Phillips here often, and though we did not often hear his voice, we never did hear of its being raised for Gov. Vance, as long as he stayed here. And when he went away, Messrs. Holden and Pennington vied with each other in their compliments to their departed friend, and announced his being a candidate with the remark that he was a true Confederate, which means with them a Holden man.

Besides, Major Latta has been in the field for three years, and has distinguished himself. Mr. Phillips has not borne one hour of the sweat of this war, though he was as much at stake as Major Latta. Turn about is fair play. Let the Major come to the Legislature and let Mr. Phillips go awhile to the army.

There ought to be no difficulty in Major Latta's election, for we recollect in those days when we regularly attended divine worship at a certain brick church in the morning the Latta family always came in a body on horse back, and there was enough of them there to make quite a large troop of cavalry. By this time the Major ought to have voters enough at home to give him a lift, and these with the vote of all true Confederates, which we hope he will receive, ought to be sufficient to give him a handsome majority.

Who is Eligible.

It is clearly so settled that if a person who receives the plurality of votes is ineligible on the day of election, the election will be invalid. This was settled by the Legislature in Mr. Haywood's case. In Gen. Martin's it was held that no person can fill two offices in the State at the same time.

We presume Mr. Rogers, the Attorney General, has resigned, but it ought to be published. So ought the resignation of Mr. Russ.

If Mr. Russ should not resign the Secretaryship of State before the election, he will be trifling with the people, for he very well knows, that even if elected under those circumstances, the court could not qualify him, and he would be the means of taking the election away from the people. We are not interested in this election, any more than every body is interested to have a High Sheriff of Wake county properly elected. If the people have the right to elect their officers, don't take the right away from them by thrusting an ineligible person on them.

The same is the case with Capt. Richardson, of the Home Guard. Judge Pearson has decided that they are not militia, and do not fall within the exemption of militia officers.

Let them all resign to-day and settle the difficulty.

Letters From the Army.

We cannot begin to find space for the large number of letters received from the Army, congratulating one another upon the unanimity given by the soldiery of North Carolina for Gov. Vance, the Soldiers' friend, and against him who would betray them and their country's cause into the hands of Yankee domination, and their appeal to their friends at home to do likewise. We must therefore be content with the following extracts:

CAMP HOKE, NEAR KINSTON, N. C.
Messrs. Editors:—The election in the camps at this time passed off very pleasantly yesterday. Every true soldier manifested an interest fully equal to the importance of the day.

The vote given in that portion of Colonel Whitford's regiment in this immediate vicinity, was in round numbers about six hundred for Vance, and twenty for Holden. A detachment of the 3rd N. C. Cavalry at this place gave Vance nearly four and Holden one, with that vote, however, being for the N. C. Cavalry, with a zeal and patriotism that must have made its gallant commander, Captain Wilson, proud of them, without the dissenting voice, polled their vote unanimously for Vance. The vote was about one hundred and fifty.

Now will the people at home look upon the conduct of their sons in the army and not take cognizance of their zeal and patriotism? Or will they, Judas-like, betray their cause into the hands of the enemy, and sell their birthrights, or indeed their self-sacrificing defenders? Fathers! relatives! all! Will you sell the grave of a murdered son, over whose ashes his loving mother has never shed a tear of affliction, to be polluted by the foul foot of his murderer, by voting for an avowed traitor to the cause in which that son has fallen? Mothers! Sisters! Is your husband's brother, friend, or son, to vote a "Yellied up" ticket? If so, to suppose him to cast his finger as a venemous viper that he is about to place within your own bosoms. Convince him that he is deceived and is doing an injury to his country's cause, and if you should prevail upon him to act as your sons, your brothers have done in the army, history, your children and your children's children shall call you blessed.

CAMP VANCE, N. C.

The election at this and the adjoining camps is over and the result flattering as you have doubtless learned from Maj. McLean's official report. If North Carolina's sons from the seaboard to the mountains stand by their tried Governor as well as the soldiers here have done, Holden can hardly be considered in the race at all. He will not get enough by over-halt to obtain Lincoln's recognition under his one tenth proclamation.

While viewing the ruins of this camp, as I have those of every battle field and camp from the commencement of the Richmond fight till the day of Gettysburg, I warn the people as they have often been warned before, to weigh well the responsibility resting upon them in this election. If they close their eyes while their neighbors' houses on the eastern shore and western borders are being devastated and burned, and stop their ears when the voice of wisdom is speaking to the sympathetic times to them, they must bear the consequences. If Holden is elected we have seen but the beginning of the war in North Carolina, and its direful calamities we know not of.

The soldiers here saw the track of the ruthless incendiary and thiefly invader, and judging from these his course and the desolation that invariably follows in his wake, headed the warning and gave Holden an idea of the text from which the people would preach his doom next Thursday, after which we will all dance at the head of his grave and sing a joyful psalm to the tune of the (his) "last man and the last dollar."

Extract of a letter from a prominent officer, dated Atlanta, July 26th:

"I arrived here on the evening of the 24th. I am delighted to find how well all is going on. For a few days there was doubt and grumbling, but on the 22nd, when the enemy made another of their flank movements, by which he was in the habit of throwing us back, he was unexpectedly met by a heavy force in his front and rear, which assailed him so vigorously that he soon fled in disorder. Our success was great, and we surprised our officers and men. All complaints at the change (placing Holden in command) have ceased, and good feeling and good troops prevail. The enemy immediately drew in his flank and has made no move. Prisoners all report his loss very heavy and the surprise great. But the result to us of most importance was the killing of Major General McPherson—a very able officer and an engineer who has directed all these flank movements. My impression is, the tide has turned."

State Taxes.

We learn from Gov. Bruden, State Comptroller, that John R. Smith, Tax Collector of Wayne County, settled on the 1st instant, the Public Taxes due the State, for 1864.

Mr. Smith is the first man this year in settling his Public Tax Account, with the Comptroller, and is an attentive and faithful officer.

Vote of the Sixty-Eighth N. C. Regiment.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Pasquotank.—Vance 22 Holden none. Senate—Grandy 18, Bagley 2. Commons—Gregory 16, Mann 4, Hinton 1. Sheriff—Weatherly 8.

Camden Vote.—Vance 30, Holden none. Senate—Lindsey 25, Jarvis 4. Commons—Duke 25, Hughes 4. Sheriff—Spence 15, Morris 10.

Gates.—Vance 19, Holden none. Senate, Eure 12. Commons—Bond 17. Sheriff—Hester 10.

Pitt.—One vote given to Vance for Governor, and to Blount, Abbotson, and Perkins for the Legislature, and Flanagan for Sheriff.

Hertford.—Vance 31, Holden none. Senate—Taylor 28, Wynns 4. Commons—Lewis 12, Vann 10. Sheriff—Parker 10, Hare 13.

Chowan.—Vance 8, Holden none. Senate—Eure 2. Commons—Bachan 7, Denbury 2. Sheriff—Gregory 4, Bonser 7.

Bertie.—Vance 14, Holden 8. Senate—Pool 38, Ostlaw 1. Commons—Sutton 32, Henry 15, Bond 5, Cherry 2. Sheriff—Bond 26.

Northampton.—Vance 7, Holden none. Senate—Olson 9. Commons—Calvert 8, Fyffe 8. Sheriff—Warren 11.

Granville.—One vote, given to Vance, Taylor, Peace and Cuthbert.

Total vote 141 Vance 133 Holden 8.

Vote in Dickson's Battery.

For Governor—Vance 96, Holden none. Orange County—Senate—John Berry 19. Commons—Phillips 44, Patterson 43, Latta 33. Sheriff—Jones 62, Guthrie 7, H. pkins 1.

The judges under 21 held an independent poll, which gave Vance 39, Berry 2, Phillips 14, Latta 14, Patterson 11, Jones 29, Guthrie 1.

Soldiers' Vote for Governor.

	Vance.	Holden.
15th Reg't.	151 maj.	0
27th "	150 "	0
48th "	Cook's brig.	78 "
40th "	"	58 "
11th Reg't	106 "	0
44th "	"	75 "
26th "	Kirkland's Br. 133	0
52nd "	"	25 "
47th "	"	0
Da-ville H. capital.	138	17
55th Reg't Davis' Brigade.	60 maj.	0
Sanctus-Hospital.	52	27
67th Regiment.	670	48
12th Regiment N. C. T.	55	44
14th N. C. Cav. (Harris)	125	2
64th Regiment N. C. T.	34	11
42nd Bt. Buconche H. G.	32	11
58th Bt. McDowell H. G.	25	2
Rutherford and Polk H. G.	25	0
Madison County, H. G.	11	4
Tartons.	69	0

The returns of the votes in the army must be made to the Sheriff of the county in which the voters reside, and must be made in twenty days from the date of election, otherwise the votes will not be counted. Strict attention should be paid to this matter.

In our table yesterday, the vote of one or two Brigades appeared twice, owing to the general vote not being taken out of the table when the Brigade vote by Regiments was inserted.

By the above additional votes, we sum up Gov. Vance's majority to be over 13,000—with several Regiments to hear from.

From Our Kinston Correspondent.

KINSTON, July 30th, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—In my letter to you of the 23rd inst., I alluded to Messrs. Cox, Leitch and Dunn. In justice to the two former, I will here state, that in speaking of their arrest and imprisonment, it was not my intention or desire to convey the impression that they were guilty for any information that they both have been acquitted of the charges alleged against them for disloyalty—or that Mr. Leitch is the least blameable for his sons deserting our ranks and going to the Yankees at Newbern. But my intention was to show that the disaffected and suspected characters are the most ardent and zealous supporters of Mr. Holden and his treasonable policy.

I am pleased, however, to be informed that Mr. Cox has retraced his steps, and withdrawn from the canvass as a candidate for the Commons in Pitt county; and being a member of Col. Whitford's regiment, voted on the 28th for Gov. Vance. Mr. Leitch still continues in the field as a Holden candidate for the Commons in Craven county, but has received but one vote in the entire army, as far as heard from up to this writing.

As for my young friend Mr. Wm. W. Dunn, the Holden-Vance candidate for the House of Commons for this county, to him I have no apology to make for what I said concerning his running with the hare, and holding with the hounds, and electioneering for Holden on the sly.

Mr. Dunn is certainly a Holdenite in disguise. If not so, why does he vote for Mr. Patrick, the Holden candidate for the Senate in Craven and Lenoir? If you are for Vance, Mr. Dunn, why not vote for Mr. Speight, the opponent of Mr. Patrick? Be consistent, for you will go up the spout next Thursday, any how.

EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.

A general impressment of horses by the military authorities took place at Louisville on Sunday last. The citizens are said to have been very much excited in consequence of it. There were rumors at Louisville of a fight with guerrillas at Hopkinsville, in which it is stated that the Federal troops lost twenty men in killed, wounded and missing. It was also reported that from three to five hundred Confederates were in Carroll county, Ky., and that they had captured from the House Guard there two six pound brass pieces. Gen. Martindale had arrived at Washington from Bermuda Hundred on the 23d. Gen. Ord had assumed command of his corps during his absence. Baily Smith had been tendered a command in the West.

THE PENINSULA.

It is now clearly ascertained that Grant has been moving a large force to the north bank of the James. On Saturday last he crossed a considerable force over. Tuesday night he sent twenty-two pieces of artillery over; and Wednesday he captured prisoners from Hancock's corps, the 10th corps, and the 19th corps, which has lately arrived from New Orleans. It is thus evident that part, if not the whole, of three corps are on this side of the river. For obvious reasons we make no mention of the position of our own troops; but the public may rest assured that such disposition has been made of them as will foil all attempts of the enemy to force our lines.

The News.

FROM THE VALLEY.

Gen. Early, when last heard from, was once more frightening the farmers of the Maryland border out of property and a stampede had occurred among them, heading towards Washington. Whether Early was in Maryland or not, is not known. It is reported that he crossed at Edwards Ferry, after driving the enemy out of Virginia. The late official intelligence received from him is contained in the following dispatch.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA.,

Hon. J. S. SEDDON, Secretary of War:
Gen. Early reports that the enemy has retreated across the Potomac at Williamsport, burning over 70 wagons, and abandoning 12 caissons. Our troops occupied Martinsburg. (Signed) R. E. Lee.

FROM THE NORTH SIDE.

Although rumors were abundant on yesterday, of advances and of advantages of the enemy, the only news which reached official quarters on yesterday, of a transpirable nature, stated that the enemy had retreated from White Oak Swamp to Willis Church, near Darby's, on the Long Bridge Road. The advance, it was supposed, was intended in the first place to cover some move in another direction, and hypothesis readily and very naturally led to the conclusion that the strong positions at Gaines Farm were in reality the objects desired by the enemy. Whether taken or not, their possession is of secondary importance to us in the general plan of operations. From all appearances, important events are rapidly approaching an issue; whether north or south of the James, or on both sides, are questions which no one appears to be at all anxious about.

THE BATTLE OF KERNSTOWN.

The Lynchburg Republican contains the following further particulars of the glorious Confederate triumph:

A soldier, wounded in the pursuit of the enemy beyond Winchester on Saturday last, arrived here last night, and says the fight commenced at Kernstown about 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued until 2 when the enemy commenced falling back before a furious charge of our entire line. They retreated about half a mile in tolerable order, and attempted to make a stand, but were again charged, and this time they broke and ran like sheep, no efforts of their officers sufficing to stay the stampede of the frightened wretches, and everything that could impede their flight being thrown away. The road and fields were literally strewn with abandoned guns, articles of clothing, cartridge boxes, &c., &c.

Our informant says that the lowest estimate of the enemy's loss is killed and wounded on the battle field was 2600, and in prisoners, exclusive of the wounded, 2000. During the pursuit by the infantry, which continued to the neighborhood of Stonewall's White Sulphur Springs, five miles beyond Winchester, large numbers were shot down and many captured. At this point the infantry being completely broken down by long marching and hard fighting, ceased from the pursuit, which was continued by the cavalry far into the night, and with extremely disastrous results to the enemy, who were scattered throughout the country in the hope of saving themselves from being killed or captured. Our informant tells us that after the second retreat of the enemy, all organization was lost, and their army became a scattered mob, squads of 10 and 20 and even 30 surrendering to a single cavalryman.

In the battle five pieces of artillery were captured, and during the pursuit thirteen more are reported to have been abandoned and to have fallen into our hands. It is also reported that Kirkpatrick's battery of four guns, taken in the fight of Wednesday, was recaptured.

Our entire loss in the battle is put at 100, while our informant states that the enemy's loss in the fight and pursuit at 5000.

Our informant could give us no details of the casualties sufficiently accurate to justify mention, though he states that he heard of no officer of note being killed or wounded, though some may have been injured of whom he did not hear.

The affair was a most brilliant one, and but for the fatigue incident to a long march our troops would have made it more decisive. The greater portion of the troops engaged marched from Strasburg, a distance of nine miles on the morning of the fight, and were consequently much wearied out before getting into action.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A prominent Confederate officer who returned on yesterday, from a visit to Fredericksburg, says that it is believed there that the enemy is preparing to make another raid on the Central railroad, from Stafford, through Spotsylvania and Louisa. Sheridan, it is thought, is at the head of the movement. What course the raiders will pursue, should this anticipation be realized, can only be developed as it occurs. It is supposed by some that the brigades above Gordonsville will command their attention, while others believe that the old rout will be pursued, down towards Richmond, the enemy destroying the track as they come, and after a flurry on the center lines of Richmond, darting off to the left and joining Grant at Deep Bottom.

CONFEDERATE RAID INTO WESTERN KENTUCKY.

As will be seen by the following, Kentucky is again laboring under great excitement:

Louisville, July 22.—The Eastville (Indiana) Journal of yesterday, says a courier arrived there Thursday, from Henderson, Ky., advising the military authorities that Henderson was attacked by rebels, from 150 to 700 strong, and fighting was going on. Our gunboats immediately left for Henderson.

The Union troops which went to Henderson on Wednesday, to shoot two guerrilla prisoners in retaliation for the murder of a Union man in Henderson, occasioned this rebel raid. Certain distinguished citizens made great exertions to prevent the execution. General Ewing postponed it.

The citizens of Henderson left the place in large numbers before the attack began. Persons who left later, report that the guerrillas in the city, and the Union troops in line of battle awaiting the attack. The timely arrival of the gunboats would save the Union troops from disaster.

The gunboats were shelling the woods at last accounts. Louisville, July 24.—The city is very much excited by the general impressment of horses.

Reports, not authenticated, state that a fight with the guerrillas took place at Hopkinsville, wherein the Federal loss is represented to have been twenty killed, wounded and missing. Further particulars have not been heard.

For the Confederate.

"HOKE'S BRIGADE," A. OF THE V. VA.,

July 27, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—On Saturday, July 16th, this army left its encampment near Leesburg, and took the road for Winchester by way of Snicker's Gap in the Blue Ridge. About 1 o'clock, when we had passed the village of Purcellville, our baggage train was attacked by the enemy's cavalry. They cut out about seventy wagons and ambulances, and were making off with them, when Brigadier General Lewis, at the head of our brigade, reached the ground and changed the aspect of affairs in double-quick time. The enemy had abandoned many of the wagons and fled for safety, leaving behind about fifteen of his troopers killed and wounded on the field. We also captured from him one piece of artillery. Our army crossed the Blue Ridge and took position near Berryville in order to rest from its toilsome marches. On Sunday afternoon and Monday, it was apparent from the continual firing of artillery that the enemy were following us through Snicker's Gap in force—our cavalry which had been covering our rear disputing their advance. This Gap is a position easily flanked. Our cavalry fell back in the evening. In the afternoon of Monday, the 18th, the enemy advanced in force, and threw a large body of his troops across the Shenandoah where the Turnpike crosses. Our troops were ready to receive them. The work of sharpshooting was spirited and severe. The enemy had been enabled to form his line of battle on the north bank of the river immediately upon, and under cover of the bank. This line was charged by Hoke's and a part of Gordon's divisions. The Yankee line was broken, and gave way throughout its entire length; the fugitives plunged into the river which is here about one hundred and fifty yards in width, and fought a desperate and dangerous mode of retreat. Our riflemen now had a fair chance, and gave ample testimony of their competency in such bloody work. Never since the sound of the rifle was first heard in this beautiful Valley have the "sea-green" waters of the Shenandoah been so reddened with human gore as on this afternoon. The water was literally covered with the fallen foe. The battle is soon over and the victory ours. The enemy's loss is killed and wounded is estimated at 1000. But, oh! what a price is paid for it! Three hundred are said to be killed and wounded on our side. Colonels Owens and Wood, both of North Carolina, are reported mortally wounded, and how sad did I feel in the morning upon finding my esteemed young friend Lieutenant Bivens, of Enfield, who had lost a leg in the action. But such is the fate of war.

On Tuesday the 19th, it became apparent that the enemy were threatening our position from different points, and on Wednesday morning the 20th, our army showed a disposition to fall back. The sick and wounded were sent off from Winchester to the hospitals at M. Jackson and Staunton. This morning Major Gen. Ransom took position with his division on the turnpike leading from Winchester to Martinsburg, and about two miles from the former place, as the enemy were understood to be advancing in that direction. In the afternoon he advanced his column down the road and soon found himself in the presence of the enemy in heavy force. It is proper for me here to say but little lest I should say too much, and do some one injustice, for many have been criticizing this affair. Our division soon fell under an enfilading fire, and left being outflanked, fell into confusion, and retired in disorder. Some of the critics argue that the prime cause of the disaster was the giving way of Vaughn's cavalry on the left which rushed back through the ranks of the 27th N. C. T., and threw them into confusion. Be it as it may, it was a sad affair. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is generally set down at 350 or 400. Brig. Gen. Hoke was severely wounded and taken prisoner. Col. Board of 58th Va. killed. Brig. Gen. Lewis, and his aid, Lieut. McCann, and Major Craig of the 57th N. C. T., all of Hoke's brigade, wounded. We lost four pieces of artillery.

Our army subsequently fell back to Strasburg, twenty miles on the turnpike towards Staunton. But Gen. Early can certainly do two things. March and fight. On Sunday morning he moved forward again, and in the afternoon attacked and defeated the enemy at Kernstown, three miles west of Winchester, and putting the enemy to a complete rout, pressed them several miles towards the Potomac, capturing a large amount of prisoners. By this defeat I am of opinion that the enemy are entirely driven back to the other side of the Potomac, and we shall be able to secure the benefit of the splendid crop of wheat raised in this rich valley. But don't be surprised if you hear of us soon in Pennsylvania.

SIGMA.

From the Georgia Front.

The Macon Confederate of Friday speaks of affairs in the vicinity of Atlanta:

The most accurate accounts from Atlanta represent the enemy slowly crawling around in the direction of West Point, and on the Macon railroad and our men following on an interior and parallel line. Both are fortifying as they go.

The Augusta road is abandoned altogether in the vicinity of Atlanta, but there is a raiding party still out along it, tearing up the track, burning bridges and depots. After the enemy were disastrously defeated near Decatur last Friday they gave up all hope of gaining the rear of Atlanta in that direction, and are now attempting to cut it off on the West Point side.

The main body of Sherman's army is now on the Western and Atlanta railroad, and west of that line, and reaching out to get hold of East Point, where the two railroads intersect each other.

The country will be glad to learn that our army has been heavily reinforced by many thousands of veteran troops, and that an invincible spirit now pervades every rank in it. All thoughts of giving up Atlanta have vanished, and no one entertains an idea that it will be surrendered at all.

The enemy continue to throw shells into the city, which do but little harm. Up to one o'clock Thursday morning nothing had occurred but heavy picket firing, and the shifting from right to left as stated.

The Atlanta train got in Thursday at six o'clock, having been detained to pick up prisoners at Griffin, and by an accident below that place.

There is nothing important from the front except that the enemy are reported moving to their left, obviously to cut the railroads at East Point.

There was also an attempt of Wednesday to drive in our pickets, which failed.

The lot of prisoners brought in were about as inferior looking set of mortals as a man will see once in a hundred years. Small men with very unintelligent faces.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by S. T. Tamm, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, July 31.—The Yankees on the north side of James river at Deep Bottom, have receded to the south side, re-uniting with the main body of Grant's army.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—Our losses in Saturday's affair, lost up twelve hundred—three hundred killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners from Elliott's South Carolina brigade.—Mahone's losses are about four hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

A mine was sprung on Bushrod Johnson's front yesterday morning.

Burnside sent in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury his dead. A communication was returned, with the endorsement, that an application from the commanding General of the Army of the Potomac would be entertained. Made then sent a flag, and permission was granted, and the hours from five to nine were named. This period was diligently occupied, and even seven hundred dead Yankees were buried. Yankee officers said that their loss in wounded was three thousand.

Great complaint is made against Burnside for his failure. Our captures in battle flags reached twenty, and in prisoners eleven hundred.

Yankee prisoners say that Grant is organizing a grand raid against the Weldon Railroad. Gen. Elliott is improving. Nothing of interest to-day.

From Georgia.

MACON, July 31.—A force of Yankee cavalry appeared in Jones county day before yesterday, and night before last cut the Central railroad in two places—at Gordon's and near Walnut creek bridge, two miles from here—at the same time they made a demonstration on the Macon road and were there repulsed yesterday, after some severe skirmishing. During the fight several shells were thrown into the suburbs of Macon, and one fell into the city. It is not known what damage was done to the road.

The Yankees are reported falling back near Clinton. Their strength is not known. Our loss, forty killed and wounded.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

MACON, July 30.—The raiders on the Macon and Western railroad were attacked and driven back by our cavalry yesterday. They destroyed about four miles of road and telegraph. The injury is not material.

(THIRD DISPATCH.)

GRIFFIN, Ga., July 30.—Officers who arrived here late last night, say that the fight Friday was fierce, and our troops fought with great gallantry and courage. We took two lines of the enemy's breastworks, but they now hold their original position. Gen. Stewart and Loring are both slightly wounded. Walcott and Stahl are not hurt. Wheeler, reported to have a leg shot off, is unhurt. Stewart received a flesh wound in the thigh and a ball to pass around his ribs, but it did not enter the cavity. The raiding party started down the road on the morning train yesterday, but hearing the enemy held the road turned back and escaped. The raiding party is supposed to be commanded by Col. Brownlow. They captured five hundred yesterday morning and burnt a lot of wagons, struck the road near Lovejoy and tore up the track about a mile, and a half, at intervals extending five miles, burnt the depot and destroyed and carried off about four miles of telegraph wire before our arrival. Their tools are far more effective for the destruction of roads than ours. Our cavalry under Gen. Stewart is operating against them off, killing, burning and wounding. The raiders fled towards Atlanta.

The road between Macon and Atlanta, a small body of raiders are reported at Jackson, Putnam county, this morning, making in the direction of the railroad; our forces are after them.

(FOURTH DISPATCH.)

GRIFFIN, Ga., July 30.—The train from the break in the road is just in. Generals Loring and Stewart are aboard. Our loss in the battle on Thursday is estimated at fifteen hundred killed and wounded. There has been a most furious shelling of Atlanta during the last two days.—A lady on the train was killed by a shell.—Atlanta this morning.

The enemy attacked Cheatham this morning early, and were easily repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss none. Fifty raiders are known to have been captured in the neighborhood of Lovejoy's today.</